

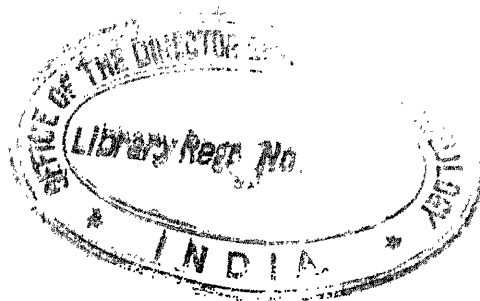
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Egypt Exploration Fund.

REPORT

OF

FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

SUBSCRIPTION LIST,

AND

BALANCE SHEET.

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Egypt Exploration Fund.

Report of Fifth Annual General Meeting.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND was held on Thursday, December 22nd, 1887, in the large room of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi; Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

There were present : Sir Charles T. Newton, K.C.B., Vice-President of the Fund ; Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., Hon. Secretary ; Hellier Gosselin, Esq., Secretary ; General Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B. ; Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G. ; Henry White, Esq., First Secretary of the American Legation ; T. H. Baylis, Esq., Q.C. ; Professor Percy Gardner, Litt. D. ; A. S. Murray, Esq., LL.D., Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum ; H. A. Grueber, Esq., F.S.A., of the British Museum ; M. Naville, Ph.D., Litt.D. ; R. N. Cust, Esq., LL.D. ; Professor Hayter Lewis ; J. S. Cotton, Esq. ; &c.

The following, who were unable to be present, sent letters and messages expressing regret at their unavoidable absence : His Excellency the American Minister ; His Excellency the Prince Ghica ; Lord Wynford ; the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Trustee of the British Museum ; E. A. Bond Esq., C.B., Principal Librarian of the British Museum ; Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G. ; the Rev. Canon Liddon, and Hermann Weber, Esq., M.D.

The proceedings were opened by the CHAIRMAN, who announced various changes in the Committee; the Rev. Canon Liddon and Mr. Meiggs (U.S.A.), being among the new members. Mr. Gilbertson, the able and much valued Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, having retired in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Herbert A. Grueber had kindly consented to become his successor. Mr. Charles Hentsch, of Geneva, Local Hon. Secretary for Switzerland, had been elected a Vice-President, and the following ladies and gentlemen had also been elected Local Honorary Secretaries for their respective districts: Miss Barlow, Local Hon. Secretary for Bolton, Lancashire; Miss Brodrick, Local Hon. Secretary for Salisbury; the Rev. Canon Gover, Local Hon. Secretary for Worthing; James Leigh, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for Stockport; W. Lyall, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Rev. W. MacGregor, Local Hon. Secretary for Tamworth; T. L. Patterson, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for Greenock; G. H. Wallis, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for Nottingham; also, as Local Hon. Secretaries for Manchester, Mrs. Jesse Haworth, Miss Bradbury, T. C. Horsfall, Esq., J.P., and Professor A. S. Wilkins, LL.D., Litt.D.

The CHAIRMAN next referred to the important services rendered to the Fund by Mr. Baylis, who had advised the incorporation of the Fund, and had, with great pains, superintended the drawing up of the necessary Articles of Association, now nearly ready for signature. He then stated the order of business to be followed, and divided the work of the meeting under three heads:

1. The reading of the Reports of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.
2. Votes of Donations of Antiquities to various museums.
3. Election of a President and various officers.

Mr. H. A. GRUEBER, Hon. Treasurer, then submitted the Balance Sheet, and read his Financial Report.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE HON. TREASURER FOR 1886—87.

Before submitting to the Society the details of the Balance Sheet for the last financial year, I may be allowed in a few words to explain the circumstances under which I have the honour of holding at the present time the office of Treasurer. Mr. Gilbertson, whom you appointed to act as your Treasurer last year, has been compelled, on account of his health, to take up his permanent residence in the country. As the office of Treasurer entails attendance at all meetings of the Committee, as also frequent consultations with the Secretary, Mr. Gilbertson felt that it would be impossible to carry out his duties in an efficient manner whilst residing at a considerable distance from London. Consequently, in August last, at the end of the financial year, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee. On receiving Mr. Gilbertson's resignation, the Committee requested me to undertake the duties of Treasurer till the Annual General Meeting of the Society. I need scarcely say I was most glad to place my services at the disposal of a Society which has done and is doing such valuable work in the way of discoveries and research. I must add that as Mr. Gilbertson did not hand over the accounts to me till after the completion of the financial year, all the work connected with the statement which will be submitted to you to-day has been done by him.

I will now proceed to lay before you the various items of the Balance Sheet, as regards the Expenditure and Receipts of the Society during the last financial year; and I am glad to report that, thanks to the great exertions of your Honorary Secretary, Miss Edwards, of your Vice-President, Mr. Poole, and your Honorary Treasurer for America, Dr. Winslow, the

position and the resources of the Society are in a satisfactory state.

The total expenditure for the years 1886-7 has been £1510 6s. 10d., which is made up of the following items: (1) M. Naville's excavations on the site of Bubastis and the City of Onias, £551 2s. 6d.; (2) Publications, including a part of the account for *Tanis*, and the whole of the account for *Naukratis* I., £495 14s.; (3) The balance of the Student Fund paid over to Mr. Griffiths, £221 12s. 7d.; (4) Package, carriage, and mending of antiquities, £70; (5) Rent of office, Secretary's salary, printing, stationery, postage, &c., £171 17s. 9d.

The total receipts for the corresponding period have been £1718 13s. 11d., the chief items of which are as follows: (1) Subscriptions, £1594 4s. 0d. These may be thus subdivided: Through our Honorary Secretary, Miss Edwards, £735 1s. 6d. This amount includes the handsome donation of £200 from Miss Wolfe, of which mention was made in the Report of last year, and £50 from the Chautauqua University. Through our Vice-President, Mr. R. S. Poole, £204 17s. 0d. Through the Rev. W. C. Winslow, our Honorary Treasurer for America, £610 0s. 0d.* Through others, including Mr. R. H. Ives (Canada), Mr. Petrie, Miss Barlow, Miss Booth, and Miss Brodrick, £44 5s. 6d. (2) Sale of publications; viz., of *Pithom*, *Tanis* I., *Naukratis* I., &c., £110 4s. 6d.; and (3) From other sources, £14 5s. 5d.

If we compare our financial position of this and last year, the following results will be seen:

The gross expenditure for 1885-6 was £1786 11s. 2d., as against £1510 6s. 10d. for 1886-7; and the gross receipts for 1885-6 were £2160 5s. 2d.,—of which £300 was for the Fowler Fund, and £307 18s. 0d. for the Student Fund,—as against £1718 13s. 11d. for 1886-7.

* A further sum of £200 was received from the Rev. Dr. Winslow in the month of September; consequently too late to be included in the Accounts or Balance Sheet for 1886-7.

We may further analyse the subscriptions to the Society over the two periods in the following manner :

In the former period we received from America £600; whilst in 1886-7 the amount received is £860, in which is included Miss Wolfe's donation of £200, and that of £50 from the Chautauqua University. From other quarters the subscriptions for 1885-6 were £1178 11s. 9d.; but in 1886-7 they amounted to £734 4s. od. At first sight, there would appear to exist a considerable decrease in the home subscriptions; but if we deduct from last year's receipts the £300 for the Fowler Fund, and the £307 18s. od. which was paid to the Student Fund, there is really no falling off. If, however, we take the total sum received in each year, there has been a slight decrease in the home subscriptions during the year 1886-7; but the liberal support that the Society has received from America more than compensates for the deficiency.

On the receipts for the sale of Publications there is an increase of £36 16s. 4d., as compared with those of last year.

As regards our available assets at the close of the two years, the comparison stands thus :

On July 31st, 1886, our Cash Balance was £1880 16s. 6d.; but at the same date in 1887 it was £2310 16s. 2d.

Since the accounts were closed, on July 31st, we have paid considerable amounts for publications, transport of antiquities from Egypt, and other purposes, and our available Balance at the Bank was declared to be, 30th November, 1887, as £2124 8s. 1d.; whereas at the corresponding period of last year our net balance was £1933 8s. 2d. Our Balance for general purposes, therefore, is £2124 8s. 1d.; and upon this your Budget must be framed for excavations during the coming season in Egypt, and for the publications for the year 1887-8.

Before concluding my Report, I may add for your information that, following the line of action proposed by the

Committee for the ensuing year, our expenditure may be estimated as follows:

For excavations at Bubastis, under the direction of M. Naville, £500; and for Mr. Griffith's expedition to excavate in the Delta, £200. This last expenditure has already been agreed to by the Committee, and the amount paid to Mr. Griffith's account with Messrs. Cook and Son, as he was obliged to leave London early this month in order that he might complete his work before the arrival of M. Naville next year, whom he is to join at Bubastis.

For Publications: *Tanis* II. and *Naukratis* II. will cost £350, *The City of Onias* £150, and the reprint of *Pithom* £80. As regards the last publication, it promises to be a profitable undertaking, orders to nearly double the cost of printing having already been received.

I have laid these last details before the Society with the object of showing the subscribers that the valuable support which they have given to the Fund during the last years will be needed all the more for the coming season's work. By the above statement it has been shown that the proposed and partly incurred expenditure for 1887-8 amounts to £1280, and to this sum will have to be added the working expenses of the Society, as well as a considerable outlay for the transport of large objects found, and other expenses which cannot be foreseen.

At the close of the Hon. Treasurer's report, the CHAIRMAN observed that it was impossible to forecast the expense attendant on the removal of large objects from Bubastis, of which many were certain to be found; and that such expense might amount to £400. If, therefore, the subscribers desired to secure fine sculptures for the British Museum, for the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, and for our provincial collections, they must give larger support, and endeavour to extend the subscription list by all means in their power.

Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, as Honorary Secretary of the Fund, next read her own Report, briefly reviewing the work of last season, and sketching the plan of operations for 1887-8.

REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY, 1887-8.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The statement which it is my pleasant duty to read to you once a year divides itself, as a rule, into home and foreign intelligence; and my foreign intelligence again divides itself into two parts—retrospect and prophecy. On the one hand, I remind you of the work done by our Society during the past season; and on the other hand, I announce our plans for the season about to begin. On the present occasion, however, my task is, happily, a very light one; for M. Naville will himself tell you the story of his discoveries to-morrow evening, and I need touch but very lightly on the finding of an ancient Jewish cemetery at Tell-el-Yahoodieh, and the unburying of the majestic ruins of the Great Temple of Bubastis. That you have all read of these discoveries in the columns of the public press during the past spring, I do not doubt.

You will remember that M. Naville, when he pitched his camp at Tell-el-Yahoodieh, went to a spot already identified by Sir Gardner Wilkinson with a certain city of which we read in Josephus that it was founded by Onias, hereditary High Priest of the Jews, then a fugitive at the court of Ptolemy Philometor. The king granted him the site of the deserted city and temple of Leontopolis; and there he founded a military colony, and built a temple to the true God. M. Naville hoped, therefore, to determine two points; namely, the identity of Leontopolis and the identity of the city of Onias; and although he does not claim to have definitively established either, the mound yielded a large

number of small images of the lioness-headed goddess Bast, the patron deity of Leontopolis; while the discovery of a Hebrew cemetery in the adjoining desert proves at all events that a Hebrew colony at one time inhabited the ancient city. In this cemetery, M. Naville found a series of sepulchral tablets inscribed with Jewish epitaphs, containing such names as Barchias, Nethaneus, Salamis, and Eleazar. Here then again, as last year at Tell Defenneh, local tradition would seem to be the faithful depository of historic truth. At Tell Defenneh, known to the Arabs as *Kasr-Bint-el-Yahûdi*—"The Castle of the Jew's Daughter,"—Mr. Petrie in 1886 found that palace-fort which Pharaoh Hophra, with royal hospitality, assigned to the fugitive daughters of King Zedekiah; and now *Tell-el-Yahoodieh* would seem as if it were in truth that very site accorded to Onias by Ptolemy Philometor, whose letter of gift, though probably to a certain extent apocryphal, is preserved for us to this day in the pages of Josephus. Going from Tell-el-Yahoodieh to Bubastis, M. Naville next made one of the most important discoveries, and perhaps the most unexpected, on record in the history of Egyptian Exploration. The mounds of Tell Basta, close to Zagazig station, are familiar to every traveller in Egypt. These mounds surround a vast central depression which, till a few months ago, curiously resembled the crater of an extinct volcano hemmed in by rent and rugged heights. This depression marked the position of that famous temple of Bast described by Herodotus, who pronounced it to be the most beautiful in Egypt. But the temple, evidently, was gone. A few last scattered blocks of sculptured granite alone remained to mark the spot; and Mariette, after vainly sinking some pits here and there in the floor of the crater, threw up the game in despair, and decided that the spoilers of ancient time had left nothing for the spoilers of to-day. Despite these discouraging precedents, despite the yet more discouraging aspect of the place, M. Naville resolved to probe the floor of that crater yet more deeply, and to see whether

there might not, after all, remain a stone or two, with perhaps some fragments of inscription. He put on 400 men, and then, deeper than Mariette had thought it worth while to dig, he found—not a few stones—not a few fragments of inscription—but the whole temple lying shattered in its grave. A Ptolemaic Sanctuary; a noble Hypostyle Hall of XIIth Dynasty work; the wreck of a Festive Hall which had been literally lined with processional subjects in bas-relief, filled in with thousands and tens of thousands of inscriptions and a vast number of works of sculpture of all materials, all schools, all sizes, from the miniature to the colossal, answered to the pick and spade of the workmen. This, ladies and gentlemen, was the splendid result of one month's work; and I venture to think that it was one of the most brilliant, and quite the most unexpected discovery ever made in Egypt. This is the work which M. Naville goes back to complete in February next. He calculates that as yet he has uncovered not more than one-third part of this magnificent ruin, and that some two more months will complete the excavation. I will not attempt to predict the results; but when we remember that every temple in Egypt was a great Stone Book, and when we also remember that every line in those great Stone Books is read by M. Naville as easily as we read the columns of the daily papers, you may perceive for yourselves how vast an accession to the great religious and historical History of Egypt we are likely to owe to the labours of our distinguished explorer.

Mr. Griffith, our young and promising student, has, I am happy to say, already started for Egypt, and is by this time in Cairo. He proposes to make an archæological survey of various parts of the Delta, and will join M. Naville at Tell Basta about the first week in February. We have also again secured the services of Count d'Hulst, than whom the Egypt Exploration Fund does not possess a more able and devoted officer. It was to Count d'Hulst that we this year entrusted the onerous and ungrateful task of superintending

the removal of the colossal objects discovered at Nebesheh in 1885 by Mr. Petrie and Mr. Griffith; and when I tell you that this indefatigable and conscientious *savant* saw all those objects packed upon the spot—accompanied them by land and canal from Nebesheh to Alexandria—assisted in the construction of dams and the cutting of roadways—endured the extreme heat of the most oppressive summer which has been known in Egypt for many years—put up with innumerable privations and discomforts—suffered from ophthalmia, fever, and other more serious ailments incidental to the climate and the season—and yet never gave in, never abandoned his charge—I think you will agree with me in deeming that a special vote of thanks is due to him on the present occasion.

As regards home-news, I am glad to say that the cause of the Egypt Exploration Fund is becoming more widely known and more cordially appreciated throughout the Kingdom. Our staff of Local Honorary Secretaries rapidly increases, each Local Honorary Secretary representing the centre of a district. The more of these voluntary workers we can press into our service, the better for the cause; and it is with particular gratification that we count the names of several ladies on this special staff of officers. Up to the present time, our Local Honorary Secretaries have been confined entirely to the provinces; but I hope it may soon be possible to enlist some for London and its neighbourhood. I hope this somewhat for my own sake, as well as for the sake of the Fund. The work of seeking and collecting subscriptions both in London and the country has, in truth, become very heavy, and it falls upon myself more heavily than upon any one else. It would immensely lighten my own labour if we could succeed in planting a Local Honorary Secretary in every Metropolitan Postal District; and I can only say, that if any of our friends here present are willing to respond to my appeal for help by offering themselves in the capacity of Metropolitan Local Honorary Secretaries, we

shall be very grateful for their co-operation in a noble work which is "its own exceeding great reward." *

The business of voting donations of antiquities was next taken in order, and the CHAIRMAN called upon Sir John Fowler to propose the donation to the British Museum.

Sir JOHN FOWLER said it was fitting that he should give some description of the objects about to be presented to our great national collection, and state their value and importance. These objects—not counting numerous small antiquities—were: (1) the sculptured throne of a colossal statue of Usertesen III., of the XIIth Dynasty, in red granite, giving the earliest known example of the mythical group of the two Niles, which belongs to a style and school not as yet adequately represented in the British Museum; (2) a fine colossal sarcophagus in grey granite, belonging to a priest and high functionary of the city of Am, apparently of the XXVIth Dynasty, which as a piece of sculpture is executed in the highest style of the Saïte period of art, and bears a very remarkable religious inscription. Also (3) some thirty Greek painted and inscribed vases from Naukratis, dating from about 600 B.C. to 650 B.C.; and (4) a limestone archaic statuette of Apollo as the hunter-god, from Naukratis, bearing a Greek inscription down the leg—very curious and interesting. Sir John Fowler concluded by moving the first Resolution—"That a selection of Greek antiquities from Naukratis, and of Egyptian antiquities from Tell Nebesheh and from Tell-el-Yahoodieh, be presented to the British Museum."

The motion was seconded by T. H. BAYLIS, Esq., Q.C., who said that he need not draw the attention of those present

* Four ladies and gentlemen gave in their names at the close of the meeting in response to Miss Edwards's appeal; viz., Mrs. Tirard, W. Postal District; Miss Hilbury, S.E.; J. Farmer Hall, Esq., W.; and Gerard Smith, Esq., E.

to the value of the objects on Sir John Fowler's list; it was enough to refer to the names of the members of the Committee to have confidence in their selection. He preferred rather to point out how striking was the difference between the *modus operandi* of the Egypt Exploration Fund and that of other societies. Those others were recipients; but this was a society of donors. The Egypt Exploration Fund unearthed treasures in order to give them away. He remembered how at Harrow, when he was a boy, this "thesis" was propounded to the scholars: "If on any given spot you found a razor, what would you deduce from it concerning the status of civilisation, literature and art of the people of that place and period?" Now the objects found by the agents of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Naukratis proved as much and more than the razor of that thesis; they proved the evolution of Greek art from Egyptian sources, while from the delicate beauty of the throne of Usertesen III., found at Nebesheh, might be deduced evidence of the great perfection attained by the artists of that remote period. It was thus that we learned the amount of our indebtedness to antiquity.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir CHARLES T. NEWTON, being called upon to return thanks, regretted that no Trustee of the British Museum was present, and that Mr. Bond, the Principal Librarian, was unfortunately absent through indisposition. Having himself retired from the British Museum, it was not really his place to return thanks for the donation; but his retirement had by no means diminished the interest which he took in our great national collection, or his satisfaction in all that tended to enrich it. The unanimity of the vote which had just been passed without a dissenting voice gave him exceeding satisfaction, because it proved that the public, in subscribing to the Egypt Exploration Fund, appreciated the fact that they were making a good investment for the British Museum and for our provincial collections. Yet, notwithstanding the present "bad times," he was quite sure that the

British public might give much more support to the Fund than it has hitherto done. This, perhaps, was because the subject was not sufficiently pressed upon them and brought home to them, and he wished that the Honorary Secretary's Report might be widely read, and that all subscribers might see the objects which had been brought to England during the past summer and autumn.

General Sir CHARLES WILSON, being called upon by the Chairman to say a few words upon the subject of the foregoing donation, spoke of the British Museum as the pride and glory of the land. He earnestly hoped that this Society would carry on its work with unabated energy till the Delta should be thoroughly explored. For his own part, he took especial interest in the excavation of Tell-el-Yahoodieh, because if that mound did indeed represent the City of Onias, and if the ground-plan of the temple built by Onias should ever be discovered, then some valuable light might be thrown upon the arrangement of the temple at Jerusalem. His personal knowledge of M. Naville's distinguished abilities justified the highest hopes for the results of next season's work at Bubastis.

Mr. ALEXANDER S. MURRAY, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, returned thanks for his department, and said that the Museum was well content with the liberality of the Fund. The discovery of Naukratis by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie in 1885 had largely helped to settle many important questions, and had liberated much valuable archæological energy for the study of fresh problems. Referring to the painted vases of Naukratis, he noted their surprising beauty of execution and the boldness of their designs. This Society was no less bold in its designs, and the British Museum rejoiced to owe to the labours of the Egypt Exploration Fund the recovery of our lost knowledge of Egypt's relation to Greece and Rome.

The donation of antiquities to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A., was moved by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, Hon.

Secretary of the Fund, who pointed out that the American subscription was this year equal in amount to the sum subscribed on the English side of the ledger; and that the Fund could not do too much to prove itself worthy of that large support. It was not merely for support in a pecuniary sense that the Fund had reason to be grateful; but also for the trust which their American subscribers reposed in them in the matter of distributions, and for their personal sympathy. Miss Edwards then said how much her own labours had been lightened by the cordiality of her American correspondents, and how much she felt she owed to the moral support of their indefatigable and inestimable American vice-president, Dr. Winslow, of Boston. Nor was this all. The Fund had unknown friends as sympathetic as the known. An anonymous donor, who gave twenty-five dollars two years ago "In Memoriam, C.G.G.," had continued that subscription ever since. The identity of this anonymous sympathiser (a Boston lady) had but quite recently been discovered; and Miss Edwards would respect her desire to remain unknown, merely adding that her sympathy is twofold, and that she annually gives as much to the Fund under her name as she gives unnamed to the memory of our hero who fell at Khartoum. Miss Edwards then proposed that, in addition to minor objects, the following works of sculpture, &c., should be presented to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A., and that the action of the Committee in transmitting the statue of Rameses II. to Boston be approved: (1) A seated statue, of heroic size, of Rameses II., in black granite, found at Tell Nebesheh (the site of the city of Am) in 1885. (2) A headless black granite sphinx, of the Hyksos period, formerly inscribed on the chest with the ovals of a Hyksos king, and re-engraved with the ovals of Setnekht, being also inscribed with the names of Rameses III. This sphinx was likewise found at Tell Nebesheh. (3) A squatting statue, in black granite, of the style of the XIIth Dynasty, re-worked about the head, and inscribed with the names and titles of Prince Mentuherkhopeshef, "General of

Cavalry of his father," King Rameses II. This very interesting piece was found during the present year at Bubastis.

(4) A selection of Greek vases from Naukratis.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. S. COTTON, who said that he performed this office with especial sympathy, because of his intimate knowledge of the intelligent treatment of learned subjects by various American newspapers. He would, however, name only three: *The Nation*, of New York; *The Literary World*, of Boston; and *The Critic*, of New York. The two former had been uniformly friendly to the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund; and the latter, which had formerly erred in following a false light, had happily been brought back to the true faith by Dr. Winslow. Mr. Cotton then referred to the American journals of archæology and philology, which he defined as being of a higher order of merit than any publications bearing similar titles in this country. In practical archæology, the Americans had elsewhere pursued their researches independently. The American School at Athens had preceded our own; and the work of the American Archæological Society, and of the American explorers along the coast of the Mediterranean, were in every sense an honour to the United States. In Egypt, however, our Transatlantic brethren were content to ally themselves harmoniously with the Egypt Exploration Fund, in proof whereof it was enough to glance at the subscription list for 1886-7, one half of the amount there entered being represented in dollars.

THE CHAIRMAN desired to explain that the antiquities had been apportioned by a Sub-Committee consisting of one American and two Englishmen; namely, Mr. D. Parrish (U.S.A.), Mr. Murray, and himself. The one person whom he would, above all, have been glad to associate with these three on that Committee was his good friend Mr. Martin Brimmer, President of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; but Mr. Brimmer, who was unfortunately obliged to leave England before the whole of the objects had arrived in this

country, desired him (Mr. Poole) to represent him, which he gladly did. These objects had been divided in conformity with certain principles. Mr. Le Page Renouf, Keeper of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum, preferred monuments calculated to throw additional light upon the philology and history of Ancient Egypt, whereas objects of artistic interest were preferred by the Trustees and Director of the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston. This diversity of aim had therefore greatly facilitated the work of the Distributing Committee.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. HENRY WHITE, First Secretary to the American Legation, returned thanks for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He regretted the absence of his chief, the American Minister, who as a public speaker was as gifted as he was himself the reverse. In the absence, however, not only of Mr. Phelps, but of his former chief, Mr. James Russell Lowell, and of Dr. Winslow, of Boston, it gave him much pleasure to respond for his country on the present occasion. He could testify to the interest created in Boston by the arrival of the colossal statue of Rameses II. at the Museum of Fine Arts in that city. It was a donation worthy alike of the Museum and of the Fund. He congratulated the Society upon the fact that it attracted to its ranks those gifted with powers of great service; and he congratulated it likewise upon its great and uniform success. Not only was the Egypt Exploration Fund engaged in the solution of some of the most important problems of Ancient History, but it formed an invaluable link between the two great English-speaking nations of the modern world. This *rapprochement*, moreover, had been largely fostered by the interest which the American nation took in the Society's Honorary Secretary on account of the popularity of her works, and they were naturally attracted to a Society in which that lady occupied so prominent a position.

THE CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER to propose a donation of antiquities to the Museum of the

University of Sydney, N.S.W., the University of Chatauqua, U.S.A., and other museums.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER regarded the present meeting as most encouraging, and the work done by the Society during the past season as most important. He was himself in Cairo last January (1887), and he there had the pleasure of dining with M. Naville, who seemed by no means sanguine as to the results likely to be obtained from the sites which he was about to attack. We now knew, however, how startling those results had been. Every traveller in Egypt was familiar with the Zagazig station—one of the dreariest and most uncomfortable of places. He had never supposed, for his own part, that anything good could ever come out of Zagazig, except bales of cotton; yet in this most unpromising locality the ruins of a magnificent temple and a host of sculptures and inscriptions had been discovered by M. Naville. The friendly relations of the Fund with America were also most gratifying, notwithstanding the fact that England was put to shame by the generosity of her allies. For, if the citizens of the United States had been so warmly interested as to contribute half of the amount subscribed during the past season, that fact only showed that we, on this side of the Atlantic, had been wanting in due liberality. England, it was evident, should do more—much more—than she had hitherto done to aid the work of the Fund. He then went on to say that when the two great English-speaking nations of the world worked hand in hand, their might was such that they could rule all mankind, and he believed the day would come when they would actually do so. As for the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund, it gained in interest, rather than diminished, every year; that interest being fed, not only by the desire of finding new objects of antiquity, but by the intimate connection which subsisted between the work and aims of the Society, and the great subjects of religious thought and history. Mr. Fowler regretted that he had not seen the monuments now about to be voted as donations; but he

begged to propose that the selections of Egyptian and other antiquities made by the Committee be presented to the Museum of the University of Sydney, New South Wales; to the University of Chatauqua, in the State of New York, U.S.A.; to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and other museums in various parts of England and the Colonies.

The Rev. W. MAC GREGOR, Local Hon. Secretary for Tamworth, seconded the Resolution, and briefly referred to his own approaching visit to Egypt, where he hoped to assist M. Naville as an amateur photographer at Bubastis.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. R. N. CUST, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, returned thanks for the foregoing museums, though he scarcely knew what business he had to respond for America, the Colonies, and the provinces, seeing that he belonged to Asia and Africa. Contrasting the Egypt Exploration Fund with other societies, he remarked that in the present case subscriptions were really investments; whereas, when a subscription was paid to any other society, the payee, as a rule, saw the last of his money. In giving to the Egypt Exploration Fund one was, however, sure to see the money return in another and an improved form. He knew Egypt well, and felt that he could not speak too highly of the work of this Society.

The business of the meeting being disposed of as regarded donations, the CHAIRMAN informed those present that the Egypt Exploration Fund was about to be incorporated as a Society, and that the Act of Incorporation would need to be passed by a Special General Meeting of the subscribers, of which due notice would be given.

Being called upon to give some particulars, Mr. BAYLIS, Q.C., explained that the Companies' Acts authorised the registration of such societies as this without the addition of the word "limited"; and that the Board of Trade had practically passed their scheme, which would, probably, be sanctioned in about three months.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the following Resolution: "That the steps taken by the Committee for the registration of the Society with limited liability, without the use of the word 'limited' as part of the name, under Section 23 of the Companies' Act, 1867, and other Acts, be approved; and that the forms of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association as settled by the Board of Trade, with any further revision which that Board may make of the same, be adopted."

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. BAYLIS, Q.C., and was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to the third division of the proceedings, and proposed that the following officers be appointed: As President of the Exploration Fund, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G. As Vice-Presidents, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D.; Mr. C. Hentsch, of Geneva; the Hon. J. Russell Lowell, LL.D.; Professor G. Maspero, D.C.L. Oxon., Member of the Institute of France; Josiah Mullens, Esq., of Sydney; Sir Charles T. Newton, K.C.B.; Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., LL.D.; H. Willett, Esq., F.S.A.; and the Rev. W. C. Winslow, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., &c. As Honorary Treasurer, H. A. Grueber, Esq., F.S.A. As Honorary Auditors, J. Hilton, Esq., and the Rev. R. M. Blakiston. As members of the Committee, in the place of members retiring by rotation, J. Brown, Esq., Q.C.; J. S. Cotton, Esq., M.A.; J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L.; B. V. Head, Esq., D.C.L.; the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.; A. S. Murray, Esq., LL.D.; D. Parrish, Esq.; and J. G. Meiggs, Esq. This list included some new members, as Mr. Brown, Mr. Meiggs, and Canon Liddon, in place of members who had actually retired, the rest being re-elections. The two new Vice-Presidents were Miss Amelia B. Edwards and Mr. C. Hentsch, of Geneva. Referring to Sir John Fowler, he said that the necessary qualifications of a President of the Egypt Exploration Fund were three in number: he must be eminent in either litera-

ture or science; he must know Egypt; and he must be a friend to the Fund. Sir John Fowler possessed all these qualifications. He was eminent as a man of science; he was familiar with the land of the Pharaohs; and he had been a liberal friend to the Society. To find a successor to the late Sir Erasmus Wilson was no easy task, and Sir John Fowler's modest opinion of his own merits had added to the difficulty; but, happily, his objections to election had not been allowed to prevail.

The motion was seconded by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, who protested against being called upon to speak to a motion which included an honour to herself. She was very grateful to her learned colleagues for desiring to promote her; but she continued nevertheless to be the Hon. Secretary and servant of the Society. Miss Edwards then referred in feeling terms to the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, and owned that she had long been reluctant to see another in occupation of his empty chair. But the time had come when it was impossible to leave that chair vacant; and she could only say that there was no one whom she would so gladly see occupying it, or who would occupy it so adequately, as her eminent friend, Sir John Fowler.

Sir JOHN FOWLER was elected by acclamation.

Mr. REGINALD STUART POOLE then proposed "That the President do now take the chair."

This Resolution was seconded by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS, and the Chairman vacated the chair, which was taken by

Sir JOHN FOWLER, who then delivered his Presidential Address. Referring to the circumstances of his acceptance of the honour now conferred by the Society, he said that he had at first declined it on what he believed to be unanswerable grounds; but that to his humiliation he found that his letter—which he fondly conceived to be a very good letter, and entirely conclusive—produced no impression upon the Committee, who informed him that his objections were illusory, and that he perfectly fulfilled the theoretical require-

ments of a President. . It was quite true that he had been a donor to the Fund, and it was equally true that he knew Egypt well. Twenty years ago he went to Egypt as an engineer, and was shown over the Suez Canal by M. de Lesseps one year before its completion. One year later, he had the honour of accompanying their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their trip up the Nile, upon which occasion the party was personally conducted by the late Mariette Pasha, who spoke to him (Sir J. Fowler) on the obscure subject of the great gaps which divide certain groups of Egyptian dynasties, and expressed his belief that in process of time discoveries would be made which should bridge those gaps. This bold prophecy was already in course of fulfilment, thanks in part to the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund. He then reminded his hearers that the remaining obelisk now standing in front of the pylons of the Great Temple of Luxor is the property of the British nation; and he related how H.R.H. the Prince of Wales went with him one morning to view the obelisk and consider the question of transport. But while there, His Royal Highness, with characteristic good taste, recognised that this noble monument was most fitly seen in the place for which it was made, and decided to leave it where it is, and where it will be admired by travellers for ages to come. Very different was the case of the Alexandrian obelisk, which lay half buried in the sand, and which, had it been left there much longer, would surely have been doomed to destruction. Sir Erasmus Wilson removed and saved it, and to him we owe its presence on the Thames Embankment. To him also, it must above all be remembered on the present occasion—to him, to Miss Edwards, and to Mr. Poole—we owed the establishment of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Touching the objects of the Fund, it was enough to quote a few words from its own Rules, in which it is stated that those objects are: “(a) To organise excavations in Egypt, with a view to the elucidation of the History and Arts of Ancient Egypt and

the illustration of the Old Testament narrative, so far as it has to do with Egypt and the Egyptians; also to explore sites connected with Greek History, or with the antiquities of the Coptic Church. (b) To publish, periodically, descriptions of the sites explored and excavated, and of the antiquities brought to light. (c) To ensure the preservation of such antiquities by presenting them to museums and similar public institutions." Sir John Fowler then went on to say that, working upon these lines, the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund had been one stream of success from the first year of its establishment to the present day. The discovery of Pithom by M. Naville; the discovery of Naukratis by Mr. Petrie; the discoveries of Mr. Petrie at Tell Nebesheh and Tell Defenneh; and the brilliant work done by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Ernest Gardner, were known to all. The discoveries of the past season were more than equal to those of preceding campaigns, and the completion of the excavation of the Great Temple of Bubastis promised magnificent results in the season about to begin. As regarded the sympathy manifested by the citizens of the United States of America, he was of opinion that the Society must extend the basis of that sympathy by extending the basis of subscriptions. If we aimed at maintaining an equality of subscriptions, and desired not to be altogether distanced by our American allies, we must effect that equality, not by any abatement on the part of America, but by an increase in our own subscription. He ventured to say this, because it had now become his duty to consider the pecuniary interests of the Fund, and to promote its prosperity. Of the generosity and trust evinced by the citizens of the United States in their dealings with the Fund, it was impossible to say too much in the way of gratitude and good-will.

The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the PRESIDENT, proposed by Sir CHARLES T. NEWTON, who added that he must therewith include the name of Mr. Reginald

Stuart Poole, who had occupied the chair throughout all the real business of the meeting.

The vote was seconded by Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

THE PRESIDENT and Mr. R. STUART POOLE returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

[The President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund take this opportunity of recording the satisfaction with which the Society has been enabled to enrich the National Egyptian Museum at Boulak by depositing in its galleries, free of all cost of transport or other expenses, the antiquities claimed under the rights of the Egyptian Government. These antiquities, besides a large number of small objects of exceptional interest, comprise several historical monuments of the first importance, such as the Stela of Pithom, the Shrine of Goshen (Saft-el-Henneh) and the sepulchral tablets of Tell-el-Yahoodieh.]

M. NAVILLE'S

Lecture

ON

*"BUBASTIS AND THE CITY
OF ONIAS."*



M. NAVILLE'S LECTURE ON "BUBASTIS AND THE CITY OF ONIAS."

The mounds of Tell-el-Yahoodieh, near the railway-station of Shibeen-el-Kanater, have already attracted the attention of several explorers. Whence did this name come? To what time belonged the tradition from which it originated? Such are the questions which occurred at once to their minds. Several distinguished archæologists, Mr. Greville Chester, Dr. Grant, and Prof. Hayter Lewis (to the last of whom we owe a very interesting description of the place) were also led to make researches there by the remarkable discovery of inlaid fragments and enamelled tiles, of which the British Museum has a large collection. The only excavations of any importance made there are due, however, to Mr. Emile Brugsch-Bey, one of the keepers of the Boolak Museum, who discovered the remains of the buildings from which the fellahs had broken the decorative fragments which are still sold in great numbers by the dealers of Cairo.

Mr. Brugsch has lately published the results of his investigations in a paper called "On and Onion." The conclusion to which he comes is that Tell-el-Yahoodieh was, as its name indicates, a settlement of Jews, who fled before the persecution of the king of Syria, Antiochus Epiphanes, and who were well received by Ptolemy Philometor and his wife-sister, Cleopatra. The king gave to their leader, the high-priest designate, Onias, a territory in the Heliopolitan nome; and the settlement was called, from his name, Onion. Mr. Brugsch goes further. He considers that Tell-el-Yahoodieh was a Heliopolis, and, in fact, the true city of that name—the other, near Cairo, having been destroyed by the Hyksos and not rebuilt.

The obscurity of these various questions induced me to begin my excavations last winter with Tell-el-Yahoodieh.

Travellers going from Cairo to Suez see in the distance, near the third station from Cairo, the high mound of Tell-el-Yahoodieh, which it is unnecessary to describe anew. It is enough to say that it has all the appearance of a fortress. Its length is about half a mile from east to west, and its width a quarter of a mile from north to south. The eastern side, towards the Ismailieh canal, consists of two artificial hills higher than the rest, behind which the sand of the desert seems to have been purposely heaped up. In the middle is a deep hollow or trench, which certainly was an entrance. From the two hills start the walls of the enclosure, which are double, the space between having been filled in with sand. They seem to have had limestone basements, most of which have been quarried out by the natives. No mound in Egypt seems to have been so thoroughly ransacked as Tell-el-Yahoodieh. While in some places we find remains of walls which may be forty or fifty feet high, in other parts the digging for "sebak" top-dressing has gone down to the very sand of the gezireh, or island, on which the city was built. There must have been very different levels in the city inside the enclosure, the part near the eastern hills being considerably higher than the site of the ornamented chamber of Rameses III. Unfortunately, nearly everything has been destroyed by the fellaheen, and there is hardly anything left of the monuments indicated on the plan in Prof. Hayter Lewis's paper. The most interesting objects found in the course of Brugsch's excavations were dug out of a small mound in the longer axis of the city, but more towards the western side. The mound was here from 24 to 30 feet in height, and near it the Arabs had found fragments of columns and pillars, and traces of an alabaster pavement. Having cleared as much as remained of the pavement, Brugsch found a great number of tiles and porcelain fragments, and nearly 4,000 of the enamelled disks which are the style of ornament peculiar to the place. The whole was unfortunately thrown into such confusion that it was impossible to recognise

the original plan. When I went there last winter, the destruction had been carried still further, and the mound had nearly disappeared. All which remained was the mud platform on which had stood the building of Rameses III., and a great number of the alabaster paving-blocks, besides a few bases of columns in red granite, bearing the cartouche of Rameses III. I cleared the platform all round, and I cut through it in order to see whether it rested on an ancient construction; but without any result.

The building which stood on that small platform must have been of a very peculiar character. It was entirely decorated with those beautiful enamelled and inlaid tiles, of which only fragments are now left. The subjects which they represented were either purely ornamental (plants or animals) or they were historical; *i.e.*, they were inscriptions with the name of Rameses III., representations of his feats of war, and of the prisoners whom he brought to Egypt. The disks, of which there are such a considerable number, seemed to have adorned the friezes of that small chamber, which must have been a magnificent piece of art. When was this chamber made? Here arises a very difficult question. It is a fact that a great number of these disks bear Greek letters on the back, especially A and E, while others, and especially the tiles, have purely Egyptian signs. The Greek letters clearly indicate foreign workmanship, which cannot be attributed to an earlier date than that of the Saïtes, and very likely the Ptolemies. On the one hand, it is clear that the monument was erected by Rameses III. The bases of columns which are still extant, and the inscribed fragments which are met with on the Tell, or in the houses of the neighbouring village, not only bear the name of Rameses III., but also the character of the monuments of his period. It would have been extraordinary that Saïte or Greek kings should have built with such care, and apparently at great expense, so beautiful a monument to one of their predecessors. My conclusion is, therefore, that the famous enamelled chamber of Rameses III. was

built by himself; and that, as it probably suffered in some of the numerous wars or invasions which swept over the Delta, it was repaired, and the ornamentation was renewed in the same style under subsequent kings, perhaps even of Greek origin. It is remarkable how very like some of those tiles are to the monuments which have been lately discovered at Susa. However, this style cannot be considered as of foreign importation. I remember having purchased at Khataanah in the Delta part of a cartouche of Seti I., which was worked in enamel in exactly the same way.

In going to Tell-el-Yahoodieh, I desired to solve two historical questions—How was the city named in Egyptian? and How far could the tradition be trusted which considered it as the site of the city built by the high priest Onias? Unfortunately, the scanty hieroglyphic remains which were found on the Tell do not give us any name. Most of the monuments are arranged on a line going from east to west, where the mound is lowest, and where I should not wonder if there had been an avenue leading to the temple of Rameses III. The most ancient are of Rameses II. One is a single statue of natural size without any head-dress. It was on the left side of a door. The inscriptions speak of the king as the friend of Set. The name of the god has been erased, but is still visible. The other is a monument consisting of two figures, where Rameses II. is seen with a solar disk on his head. The head of the other statue has been broken off, and carried by a fellah to his house in the village for a doorpost. Neither entreaties nor promises of bakshish would induce the man to take it out of the wall and let me read the inscription. However, there is no doubt that the head was that of Harmakhis, the Rising Sun, and that it is he who pronounces the following words: “King Rameses, giver of life, I am thy venerable father, the lord of the beauties . . . thou art prosperous like Tum in the Great Hall . . . (like) Khepra every morning crowned on the throne of Ra in the vestibule of Tum. I am protecting thy

limbs every day; thy might and the power of thy sword is above all lands. Thy hand is never opposed in all countries, King Rameses, friend of Harmakhis, the great god."

Besides the monuments of Rameses II., there are blocks (which may have supported sphinxes) with the name of Rameses III.; and towards the east, where there was very likely a doorway, is a column with the name of Menephtah, the son of Rameses II.

It was in this part of the Tell that I made my most important discovery. I noticed a block with carved hieroglyphs, the corner of which stood out of the rubbish; and when I had cleared it, I found that it bore the name of a king who at present is unknown in the hieroglyphical lists. This king clearly belongs to the family of the XXIIInd Dynasty (Bubastites). The form of both his names points to it. This red granite block, the surface of which is rectangular, about one yard square, the height being about half of the side, was certainly destined to bear the statue of a king or of a god. On the front side, the king is twice represented kneeling, facing his cartouches, which are in the middle. He is making offerings of oil, and of the "ut'a" (the holy eye), to the god or king who was above, the name of whom is not given. On each side there are two men with raised hands in the attitude of worship, each having under his arms one of the cartouches of the king. These cartouches are the following: *Ra user ma sotep en Amon*, which is his coronation name; and *Auput Si Bast Meramon*, which is his proper name. The coronation name was borne by several kings of the XXIInd and XXIIIrd Dynasties, and especially by the most powerful of them, Osorkon II.; while the qualification of Si Bast, in the proper name, points to a Bubastite origin. We know two princes of the name of Auput. One is the high priest of Amon, first general of the king, the son of Sheshonk I., the first of the Bubastites. This Auput was the priest who took part in the restoration of the royal mummies found at Deir-el-Bahri. His name has

been found once or twice. He may be the king of Tell-el-Yahoodieh, though I think it is unlikely. I believe we have to consider the new king as one of the local princes who fought against the Ethiopian invader, Piankhi, B.C. 750. The conqueror in his inscription mentions all the petty kings who made war against him, and one of them is called the king Auput, who occupies the cities of Tentremu (the fish-city) and Taan, neither of which have yet been identified. His name is always included in a cartouche, as well as that of Osorkon, the prince of Bubastis, and that of Namr'ath—three names of the family of Sheshonk; a fact which indicates that Piankhi considered them as being of royal blood.

Who was the founder of the city? Although we have found no cartouche of that epoch, it is probable that the first settlers belonged to the time of the XIIth Dynasty. It is a curious fact that a considerable number of the small pots which are found by the natives in different parts of the Tell are exactly of the same pattern as those discovered at Khataanah two years ago, and which, from the style of the scarabs found with them, have been attributed to the XIIth and XIIIth Dynasty. I must say I do not feel so confident about the age of those small black pots with white ornaments as I did at Khataanah, because at Khataanah there were monuments of the XIIth Dynasty, and especially the remains of a temple; while at Tell-el-Yahoodieh there is nothing which indicates so early an epoch. However, at Tell-el-Yahoodieh, it is very possible that the monuments may have disappeared, like many which were seen a few years ago. Brugsch noticed, for instance, several stones inscribed with the name of Seti I., of which I did not see even a trace. However, one thing seems certain—it is an important point to which I shall refer further—there are no remains of the XVIIIth Dynasty, that line of great kings and conquerors. There is no more trace of them than at Bubastis.

It is a curious fact, also, that it was impossible to discover the name of the ancient city. The only geographical names

found there are those of Heliopolis, to the nome of which it undoubtedly belonged. Generally speaking, geographical names occur much more abundantly on monuments of later date—especially on tablets of the Ptolemies—than in inscriptions of the Pharaohs. Besides, we have no monuments of a character likely to furnish us with the name of the place, such as dedicatory statues of priests and officials. The Pharaohs, like Rameses II., prefer in their religious inscriptions to mention the great gods, like Amon, Tum, or Set, rather than the local divinity of each individual place. Thus, at Tell-el-Yahoodieh we have Set (who is found everywhere in the Eastern Delta) and Harmakhis who was the god of Heliopolis and the god of the nome. If we had discovered a Ptolemaic inscription, we should certainly have found the local god mentioned, if there was one.

Having failed to find the hieroglyphic name, can we at least say with certainty that this was the city built by the high priest Onias under Ptolemy Philometor? I can only reply that it is very probable; but that to my mind it is not yet quite certain. Let us turn to Josephus, and see what the Jewish writer says of the city built by his countrymen. He relates that at the time of the conquest of Judæa by Antiochus Epiphanes, Onias, son of the high priest, was compelled by the persecution to leave his country and to take refuge with Ptolemy Philometor, who, being an enemy of Antiochus, received him kindly. The Jewish writer quotes the letter in which Onias begs the Egyptian king to grant him a territory in the nome of Heliopolis. He points to the ruined city of the lions, Leontopolis, near the fort dedicated to Bubastis agria. The king received his request favourably, and gave him the place he asked for, whereupon Onias built a small city in the likeness of Jerusalem, and a temple which was smaller than that of Solomon, which he took for his model, and which had a tower sixty cubits in height. This temple existed until the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, who, at the time of the frightful persecution of the Alexandrian

Jews, ordered the sanctuary to be destroyed. There is no doubt that the locality of Tell-el-Yahoodieh belonged to the nome of Heliopolis. Several of the inscribed monuments are dedicated to Harmakhis, and the name of On (Heliopolis) occurs frequently on the texts of Rameses III. So far, a certain agreement subsists between the description of the Jewish writer and the place. But Josephus adds two geographical names—the fort of Bubastis agria and the city of Leontopolis; Bubastis being the Greek name of the goddess Bast or Sekhet, the goddess in the form of a lion, or with a lion's head, both these names must refer to a place in which the worship of Bast was established. Brugsch says that he found here fragments of statues of Bast which had stood originally in the temple of Maut at Thebes; and I purchased from the fellaheen several small porcelain statuettes of this goddess. But I found no actual dedication of Tell-el-Yahoodieh to Bast. I conclude therefore that Josephus has in his description made some confusion between several Jewish settlements which stood at the same time not very far from each other, and that he referred the three names to the one place. For if we go about ten miles further north, we find in the desert, close to the Ismailieh canal, another Tell-el-Yahoodieh, a settlement of Roman time with brick constructions, but where at present no stone monument has been discovered. Six miles farther north, we reach the present city of Belbeis, on the summit of a high Tell of ruined houses. In the course of my excursions, I went twice to Belbeis, and hunted in the houses for all the inscribed stones which might exist there; and the result was that I thus discovered fragments of a sanctuary built by Nekhthorheb (Nectanebo I.) to the goddess Bast, while from the inscriptions I gathered that the city belonged to the nome of Bubastis. Thus, Belbeis might be either a Leontopolis or a fort dedicated to Bubastis agria; but then it would not be in the Heliopolitan nome.

The decisive proof that the large Tell-el-Yahoodieh where we excavated was a Jewish settlement was furnished by the

necropolis situate one mile further east, in the desert. For a distance of more than half a mile, the ground is quite honey-combed with tombs. It is one large cemetery, on which are built two villages. The most interesting of these tombs are those on the southern side of one of the villages; they are all cut in the rock, generally on the same plan, made with more or less care. A slope or a rude staircase gives access to a chamber, on all sides of which open horizontal niches of the length of a human body. The entrance to the chamber was originally closed by a limestone slab, which has in all cases been removed. The tombs have all been rifled in ancient times, not for the precious things which they contained, for they had none, but for the limestone slabs and tablets. After they had been robbed, the staircase was filled in with basalt stones and sand. Here and there we found a body *in situ*. There were no traces of mummification, no ornaments of any kind; but invariably a brick under the head, which is a distinctive feature of Jewish burials. The niches were not all Oriented from west to east; though such was the case with the mother and daughter, whose names we found painted over their heads, and who each had her brick pillow. A few tablets have escaped the general destruction, and the names which they contain fully confirm the conclusion which might be derived from the mode of burial. Some of the names are distinctly Jewish, but with a Greek termination. Eleazar is purely Jewish: Mikkos, Salamis, Nethaneus, Barchias, remind one at once of names often met with in Holy Writ. Other names are Greek, but of frequent use among the Jews, such as Aristobulos, Agathocles, Onesimos, and Tryphaina, whose body we found turned towards the east. The tablets are generally simple, without mention of any divinity, or anything connected with the other world, which is also a Jewish feature. The only sculptured ornament found is the bunch of grapes. The form of the inscription is nearly always the same: $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$ —"Farewell." The epithets designating the deceased are: $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ —"Kind"; $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$ —"Loving to all;"

“Loving his children”—*φιλότεκνε*; “Without pain”—*ἄλυπε*; and also a word which is a poetical word, meaning, “Who dies before his time”—*ἄωρε*.

The most interesting tablet is a broken one of which only eight lines remain, in which the author seems to have had the intention of writing verses. There are sometimes poetical words mingled with expressions which are decidedly mistakes made by someone who was not well acquainted with Greek. The inscription is obscure, but there is an interesting passage in which it is said how great was the faith and the friendliness, *πίστις καὶ χάρις*, of the deceased. This, which sounds rather strange in a Greek funerary inscription, is merely the translation of the Hebrew **חַסֵּד וְאֵמֶת** which occurs in a considerable number of tablets.

A name which leads us directly to the point we are trying to prove is the name of *Ὀνίου*, which is engraved on a stone cut in the form of a cornice; the beginning is broken off so that part only of the *O* remains, and we do not know whether *Ὀνίου* was the end of a name or a name by itself. However, it looks very much like the name we are looking for.

On the northern side of the village, the rocky bed of the desert is of a finer quality, and the tombs are made much more carefully. They are on the same plan; there are generally three steps leading to a well-cut square door, the lintels of which are sometimes made with baked bricks and Roman cement. This door leads to the sepulchral chamber, from which horizontal niches open on all sides. One of the chambers had been covered with stucco, on which remained some painted ornaments. They are all on the Jewish plan; but they may have been re-used, as in one of them was a bone-pit with remains of cartonnage, which implies mummification and excludes all idea of Jewish burial. These tombs cannot be earlier than the Roman emperors. The conclusion which may be derived from the foregoing facts is that the necropolis of Tell-el-Yahoodieh

points most distinctly to a Jewish settlement, which must have been the neighbouring Tell. Considering the size and importance of the place, it is reasonable to suppose that it was the site of the establishment made by Onias, where he built a temple, especially as this place belonged to the nome of Heliopolis.

I believe that Tell-el-Yahoodieh is known also to us by a Latin name. Just at the foot of the high mounds of the eastern side of the enclosure is a Roman city built regularly along two main roads going towards the desert. I think we may there recognise, as Mr. Griffith suggested to me, the *Scenæ Veteranorum* or "Camp of the Veterans" mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, on the road from Heliopolis to the Red Sea, along the canal; and this supposition is the more likely as the next station, Vicus Judæorum, would be the other Tell-el-Yahoodieh near Belbeis.

In Egypt, it is not always necessary to excavate, and a mere visit to an historical place may give important results. It is most interesting to explore a city, looking for everything which is inscribed. Very often, fragments of hard stone are inserted in walls of houses; or they are inside the houses, where they are used as boards for washing, or for mortars; also they are used for millstones. It is not always easy to see all the stones, and especially to dissipate the fears and prejudices of the inhabitants. They begin by denying with the strongest oath by the life of the Prophet, that they ever saw or knew of anything like an inscribed stone. It is generally a boy who reveals the first, and who, of course, gets a few pence as bakshish. Then a great number of men immediately offer themselves as guides. They all know of a stone somewhere; and so at last I succeed in seeing a great number of inscriptions. Thus, after having been in perhaps twenty-five houses at Belbeis, I found out that there had been there a temple of some importance built by Nekhthorheb (Nectanebo I.); that it was dedicated to Bast; and that it belonged to the Bubastite nome. "The one royal name which I repeatedly

discovered was Nekhthorheb; and I once found the inevitable Rameses II.

In several other places which I explored in the same way, I gathered interesting information; and especially relating to the period of the invasion of Piankhi, the Ethiopian king who conquered the whole of Egypt, and who put down all the petty princes who reigned in the different cities of the Delta. Some of those princes left stone monuments in the cities which they occupied; the descendants of others filled distinguished posts under the following dynasties. In this respect, the excursions which I made to Samanoud and Abusir were among the most fruitful.

Samanoud is a very picturesque city, a little higher up than Mansourah, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. A large Tell indicates the site of the old city. At the northern end stood the temple of the god Anhur, a great many blocks of which are still extant. Samanoud is clearly the old Seben-nytus. The name has not been translated; the old Egyptian *Thebnuter*, the divine calf, has taken a Semitic form which gives to the word in Arabic a sense which has nothing to do with the original meaning. Samanoud means the sky of Noud. Noud, as the people tell you there, was a great king who built a large palace covered with a crystal sky. I heard this legend from different people, Arabs as well as Christians, who even told me that remains of that sky were sometimes met with on the Tell; while the Arab with whom I was staying asked me to relate him something about King Noud. In the city I was shown several fragments of Nectanebo I. and Ptolemy Alexander I. Some blocks of the temple which lay in the water contained fragments of a list of nomes of Nekhthorheb; but the most interesting monument was a sitting statue with head and feet broken, which is used for a seat at the entrance to the police-station. As there are inscriptions on the sides and back of the statue, I began making paper casts, wetting my paper and beating it into the inscription with a brush. A crowd of more than a hundred

people, which I had some difficulty to keep off, watched the whole proceeding with intense interest. The result was a feeling of mistrust mingled with fear, which spread among them. I had one more stone to see in one of the houses, and when I arrived there the owner was away. Another time the key was with a neighbour who would not return for some time; and then the man spoke to the bystanders with great eloquence, appealing to them, saying that the stone would go, and what would he have? At last, after much entreaty, I succeeded in going in; but only after a most solemn promise that I should not *beat a paper on the stone*. There was no necessity for it, as the stone turned out to be a broken Roman statue; but the next day I discovered the meaning of the vehement opposition of the owner, and of his words, "The stone will go." The people of the place fully believed that the beating of the paper, as they called it, was nothing but magic, and that the stone of the police-station would suddenly fly away to my country; and actually a great number of them got up early the next day, and came to the spot to see whether the stone was still there, or to witness its sudden disappearance at daybreak.

The statue belonged to the high priest of Anhur in the time of Psammetik I., called Aakanoush, who was very likely the grandson of the prince of the same name who reigned at Sebennytyus in the time of Piankhi's invasion.

Not far from Samanoud is the city of Abusir, in which it is not difficult to recognise the name of Busiris, the house of Osiris. I went on purpose to see a granite block which had been observed there last year by Mr. Petrie as bearing the name of Darius. As the monument should come to England, I made an attempt to purchase it from the very rich sheikh-el-beled (mayor) before whose house the block stands; but my efforts were unsuccessful, although I offered the high sum of ten pounds. The sculpture represents a sitting goddess called Menkhheh. So far as I know, it is the first time this name occurs. Menkhheh is a verb which is found in the inscription

of Saft-el-Henneh: it refers there to an altar, and means to provide abundantly with offerings, to enrich; so that this new goddess may be considered as the goddess of abundance or plenty. At Abusir, a man in the bazaar brought me a fragment of limestone, of which I copied the text. It is part of a funerary inscription of a person called Sheshonk. Sheshonk is also the name of the prince who held Abusir against Piankhi.

The most curious find of this kind occurred in the excavations at Tukh-el-Karmus. You have seen the foundation deposits which we discovered in the middle of this most disappointing temple, about which we could only ascertain that it had been built by Philip Arhidæus; but, in one of the neighbouring brick storehouses, we found a perfect vase, painted in blue enamel and bearing a large hieratic inscription burnt in with the paint. This vase is now in the Boolak Museum. It is a dedication to the god Horsiesis by the chief of a foreign nation or tribe, called Panarma. The name of the foreign nation is destroyed, but it may very well be the foreign guard, or a foreign police, like the Mashuash, which are so often mentioned in the inscriptions. Curiously enough, Panarma is the name of the general who was either one of the officers of Piankhi, or who had remained faithful to him. It was to him that Piankhi first gave orders to oppose Tafnekht, Prince of Saïs, who was marching southward, and who had already reached Hermopolis; and after Piankhi's victory, it was he who was sent to receive the submission of Tafnekht.

By far the most interesting, and I may say the most exciting, excavations which we made this year were those at Bubastis, of which I shall speak briefly, because they are but a beginning. The reason which induced me to go to Tell Basta was a report which I heard that the fellaheen, in digging for sebak, had come across tombs of the XVIIIth Dynasty. It is a curious fact that in all our excavations in the Delta, and even in places which had already been

explored, there has not appeared one single monument of the XVIIIth Dynasty. How does this arise? Was the Delta still occupied by the Hyksos? Certainly not by the Hyksos kings, as we know of the capture of Avaris by Ahmes; besides, Thothmes III., in his military expeditions, had to pass through the Delta. It may be that the XVIIIth Dynasty considered the country as still impure, and adverse to the Theban gods; and that for that reason they did not like to build temples in the Delta. Certain it is that the earliest traces we have met with in the Delta are inscriptions of Seti, who had the Delta god Set in his name, and Rameses II., who adopted the worship of Set, and dedicated a large number of statues and monuments to that god. Scarabs of Amenhotep III. and his wife have frequently been discovered at Bubastis; but the fact that people were buried with scarabs of the XVIIIth Dynasty is but a very scanty piece of information.

Our first attempts in the tombs were unsuccessful. We came across many sepulchral pits with traces of the cartonnages, painted blue and red, which had contained the bodies; but, except a few amulets, we found nothing of interest. Therefore we soon gave up the tombs for the area of the temple, a large rectangular depression surrounded on all sides by the mounds of houses, which, according to Herodotus, must in his time have been higher than the temple. In that depression, a few blocks of weathered red granite were the witnesses of Mariette's unsuccessful attempts, which he soon gave up. We find in Herodotus a complete description of the temple, which he says was one of the most beautiful in Egypt; and he describes the great festivals which took place there in honour of the goddess. Could this magnificent building have disappeared altogether? Were there no traces left of the great sanctuary of Bast? We began our work in April, and during the month when Mr. Griffith and I worked together, the interest of the work increased every day. We began in several places at once—first near the mounds, at a place where a large block with a sculpture of Osorkon II. was still visible.

There we found columns with palm and lotus capitals, which may be of the time of the XIIth Dynasty. They seem to have belonged to a doorway leading from the city towards the temple, for we found traces of a basalt pavement leading to it. The temple itself we attacked in three different places: towards the east, where was the entrance; in the middle; and at the back, which was towards the west. We were astonished after a few days at the enormous number of huge blocks which we discovered at an inconsiderable depth. The eastern part now presents, though on a smaller scale, an appearance which is not unlike that of Sān. A large space is covered with enormous granite masses all thrown over each other, and where it is impossible to trace the direction of a wall. The blocks are intermingled with fragments of colossal statues, double or single, and also with remains of shrines which have not escaped destruction. The first cartouche we met with was that of Osorkon II., and afterwards, on a colossal statue, we found the cartouche of Rameses II. But before we began turning the blocks we found the name of no other king. The sculptures of Osorkon II. are very numerous, and they have a peculiar character. They consist of processions of priests and gods advancing towards the king, who is seated in a shrine, with the crown either of Upper or Lower Egypt on his head. He is generally accompanied by the goddess Bast. In some places these priests are represented in most extraordinary positions, and performing curious dances. Everything points to a great festival given by Osorkon, very likely on the day of his coronation. In fact, as I read in the inscriptions, this part of the temple is called *hāt heb*, the Hall of the Festival. There, near the entrance, as at Sān, stood a considerable number of statues; there Rameses accumulated his colossal images, of which it is clear that a great number were usurpations. It seems to me very doubtful that the beautiful head of black granite which has been brought to England really belongs to him. It may very well have

been the portrait of an earlier king, on which Rameses merely engraved his name.* Another case where the usurpation is evident is that of the crouching statue of the royal prince, also brought to this country.† It is evident that the inscription on the front and on one of the sides has been erased; and even the head has been diminished on one side, in order to cut in the lock of the royal prince. The royal son, Mentuherkhopeshef, was first officer of his father, General of the Cavalry of his Majesty. The inscription is dedicated to Bast and Uati, the goddess of Netersekh, the name of the territory of Bubastis, and of Bubastis itself. Mentuherkhopeshef was older than Menephtah, who inherited the crown; he very likely died before him. The name of Menephtah occurs several times; he also bore the title of general, but of infantry. At the entrance of the Festive Hall we discovered other statues: *inter alia*, a beautiful head in red granite, in a perfect state of preservation, which is now at the entrance of the Boolak Museum; it belongs also to Rameses II., and wears the Atef crown, a head-dress which is seldom found in a good state of preservation. From the same place come also the weathered statue of the royal son of Kush, of which the name is destroyed, and the small group of a priest and priestess of the time of the Psammetici. The name of the priestess, Tahonttui, is alone preserved. There were other statues; but they were so much weathered that we did not take them away; and there is good hope that we may find more. I believe, for instance, that we may find the base of the statue to which the head of Rameses belonged; the back appeared under some heavy blocks which we could not roll. It is still on the spot waiting for us.

If Rameses has usurped many monuments and statues of his predecessors, Osorkon II. has done the same by him.

* This fine head has been presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund to the Museum of the University of Sydney, N.S.W.

† Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A.

Sometimes even the usurpation has not been completed, and has been done in the following way, which is very common. It occurs in the second cartouche, in the name of Rameses II. The cartouche begins with the figure of Ra, with the solar disk on his head; Amon is placed opposite, and the sign *mer* underneath. The second cartouche of the Bubastite is Osorkon Si Bast mer Amen; this last part is in common with Rameses II.; so in order to do it quickly, Osorkon erases in the cartouche of Rameses the lower part under the sign *mer*, and merely enlarges the hawk's head so as to make it look like the lion Bast; he also widens the solar disk on one side, so as to make it an egg which reads Si. Thus the new cartouche reads Si Bast mer Amon, which Osorkon thought sufficient to cause him to be recognised. It is curious that although the XXIInd Dynasty is said to be Bubastite, we found the names of none of its kings except Osorkon II., the fourth king, who was very likely the Zerah of the Bible, who fought against Asa.

After having laid bare all the space covered with large blocks, which once was the Festive Hall, the second part of the work, which we could only begin, was the turning of those blocks, in order to see whether they bore any inscriptions. This was done by special workmen—the *Shayaleen*—a company under the command of a sheikh. These *Shayaleen* are very strong men accustomed to lift heavy weights, such as cotton bales. They bring their ropes, and tie them round one of the large blocks; then at the command of a singer, and after a short prayer to the prophet, they all pull together in time. If the stone resists, the appeals to the prophet become louder and more incessant, until the enormous mass begins to move slowly, and at last falls forward amid shouts of joy. This work we could only begin and carry on during two days. It is the most exciting part of the excavations, and that which promises the most startling results. Thus, quite unexpectedly, we came across the cartouche of Pepi I., a king of the VIth Dynasty, of the remote

pyramid period, whose cartouche has already been found at Sān. There the question was raised whether Pepi could be considered as the founder of Tanis, or whether his stone had not been brought from Upper Egypt by Rameses II. or one of the later kings; but now this doubt no longer exists. The fact that the name of Pepi I. has been found, not only at Tanis, but also at Bubastis, and there twice (as we have also a fragment of another cartouche of the same king) shows that the construction of the two temples cannot but be attributed to Pepi, he who also was the founder of Denderah. Pepi achieved conquests in Sinai. His name is found on tablets in the Wadi Maghara; and it is natural that he should have founded cities and temples on his eastern frontier. He is the first king of the Old Empire whose name is found in the Delta north of Memphis. Another interesting name which we there discovered was that of Usertesen III., one of the powerful rulers of the XIIth Dynasty; and his name accounted for the architectural style of the middle part of the temple. There we found some of the most beautiful columns which are seen in Egypt—monolithic granite columns, unfortunately broken to pieces, but the workmanship of which is so perfect that it cannot be attributed to the XIXth Dynasty. Some of them have capitals with lotus buds; others with palm leaves; others are crowned with the head of Hathor. Of course, Rameses and Osorkon have engraved their names everywhere; but it is evident that the monuments are more ancient, as the names have often been cut across some of the ornaments of the columns. Here we have another point of resemblance to Sān. Evidently the kings of the XIIth Dynasty enlarged the temple of Bubastis, and some of the statues which now bear the name of Rameses II. are their work.

Thus we now know that the temple of Bubastis, long considered as hopelessly lost, not only exists in ruins, but has already yielded most interesting inscriptions, and may contain many more. We have done only one-third part of the work; all the back part of the

temple is really intact, and most of the blocks have not been turned.

It is always dangerous to play the prophet in speaking of excavations; but I cannot help feeling confident that those heaps of stone which we left untouched last spring keep in store for us some valuable and thoroughly unknown documents.

I look forward to the day when I shall again hear the song of the *Shayaleen*—when I shall again see the granite masses roll over, and reveal inscriptions which have been concealed for two thousand years; and I earnestly hope that the friends and supporters of the Egypt Exploration Fund will soon reckon Bubastis as one of the choicest conquests due to their persevering and enlightened interest.

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| Do. | 0 | 5 | 0 | F. W. Percival, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| The Rev. the Principal of | | | | H. S. Perry, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hertford College, Cam- | | | | The Most Rev. the Lord | | | |
| bridge | 1 | 0 | 0 | P. | | | |
| Mrs. Hill | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| — Hill, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Playne | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. E. J. Hopkins, D.D. | 1 | 1 | 0 | G. Hilton Price, Esq., F.S.A. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. James Hopgood ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Edward Rawlings, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| James Hopgood, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Renshaw | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rev. Professor Hort, D.D. | 6 | 6 | 0 | Rev. A. Rendell | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Howard, Esq. | 0 | 10 | 0 | Mons. A. Rhoné | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Kent Hughes | 2 | 2 | 0 | Rev. G. H. Robinson | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Professor Huxley | 2 | 0 | 0 | W. Rome, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. E. M. James (sub.) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (don.) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Henry Ross | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| H. C. Kay, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 | Leopold de Rothschild, Esq. | | | |
| Rev. A. H. Kellogg, D.D. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | (sub.) | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| H. Martin Kennard, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | The Messrs. Rothschild ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. G. Kitchin | 1 | 0 | 0 | Edward Sampson, Esq., J.P. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. Professor Kirkpatrick | 1 | 0 | 0 | F. W. Savage, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Leask, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | C. W. Savage, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A. | | | | Rev. Professor Sayce | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (ann. sub.) | 10 | 0 | 0 | Rev. Canon Scarth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. G. Lettsom, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | William Smith, Esq. (sub.) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Rev. Canon Liddon ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | Do. (don.) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. G. Livingstone, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Gerard Smith, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Llanover | 1 | 0 | 0 | Basil Woodd Smith, Esq. | | | |
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| (sub.) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Do. (don.) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (don.) | 2 | 0 | 0 | H. Stevens, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Lucas | 1 | 0 | 0 | Viscountess Strangford ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. McCandlish, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Prof. T. Grainger Stewart | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. D. McLean | 1 | 1 | 0 | General Charles Stuart ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Marks | 1 | 0 | 0 | H. Villiers Stuart, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Marston | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Martin Sumner (ann. sub.) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Micholls | 1 | 1 | 0 | Do. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. Charles Miles | 1 | 1 | 0 | Do. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| A. D. Mills, Esq. (don.) ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Miss Sweeting | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | Mrs. Daniel Sykes | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Miss Anna Swanwick ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Bullock ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Tabor ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. S. Campbell ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H. J. Tallot, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | The Rev. J. W. Cotes ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Rev. Canon Taylor ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Miss Frances Power Cobbe ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| L. Alma Tadema, Esq., R.A. | | | | E. L. Corning, Esq. ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (1885-6) | 2 | 10 | 0 | Alfred Crewdson, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. (1886-7) | 2 | 10 | 0 | James Currie, Esq. (jun.) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 1 | 0 | J. H. Donaldson, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. G. Thompson, Esq. (1886-7) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Dobbs ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Miss Tidswell ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | Louisa Lady Goldsmid ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. H. G. Tomkins ... | 3 | 3 | 0 | Miss Goodier ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Tudor ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. Meredith Hamer | | | |
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| Mrs. Walwyn ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hermann Weber, Esq., M.D. | 10 | 10 | 0 | J. W. Hayes, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| F. W. Wicksteed, Esq., M.D. | 1 | 1 | 0 | C. Harrison, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Meilan Wilkinson ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Chas. Heape, Esq. (ann. sub.) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| The Very Rev. the Dean of | | | | The Rev. the Principal of | | | |
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| H. Willett, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | George Hides, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Major-Gen. Sir C. Rivers | | | | T. C. Horsfall, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wilson, C.B., K.C.M.G. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Miss Ingilby ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Wilson ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Mrs. E. M. James ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| E. H. Woodall, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Rev. A. H. Kellogg, D.D. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. A. Woodhouse, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Joseph Kenworthy, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. J. Woodhouse ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Edwin Lawrence (ann. | | | |
| Rev. H. P. Woods (1884-5) | 1 | 0 | 0 | sub.) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (1885-6) | 1 | 0 | 0 | The Rev. Canon Liddon ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (1886-7) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. J. B. Mayer ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Catherine L. Wolfe | | | | Mrs. J. B. Mitchell ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (don.) ... | 200 | 0 | 0 | Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, | | | |
| Miss Worrall ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | K.C.M.G., C.I.S., &c. | | | |
| Miss Wright ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | (ann. sub.) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Wyatt (1885-6) ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. De Montfort Mordaunt | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Wynford ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Frank Mordaunt | | | |
| | | | | (ann. sub.) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Subscriptions and Donations received</i> | | | | A. E. Moxon, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>through Miss AMELIA B. EDWARDS</i> | | | | Sir J. Paget, Bart. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>(Hon. Secretary), after 31st July,</i> | | | | D. Parrish, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>1887.</i> | | | | H. S. Perry, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H. St. Vincent Ames, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Pease (1886-7) ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Tyssen Amherst, Esq. | | | | J. R. Pickmere, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| (1886-7) | 3 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| Mr. Alderman Avery ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| G. P. Beley, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Hon. Mrs. C. Berkeley ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| Mrs. Bowles ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Miss Brocklehurst (ann. | | | | | | | |
| sub.) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| John Railton, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | F. F. Tuckett, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Redgrave | 0 | 5 | 0 | Rev. G. H. F. Vane | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Renshaw | 2 | 2 | 0 | S. Walliker, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Rev. J. Senior | 1 | 1 | 0 | Crowdson Waterhouse, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerard Smith, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Rev. Herbert Wilson... .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Hon. A. W. Thayer | 1 | 15 | 0 | Miss Wright | 0 | 2 | 6 |

**Subscriptions and Donations received
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From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Miss Adair | 2 | 2 | 0 | W. M. Cooke, Esq., M.D. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| R. G. Allan, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Thomas Corder, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alt | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. J. E. Davies | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Appleton | 1 | 1 | 0 | John Evans, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| T. H. Baylis, Esq., Q.C. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | C. J. Furlonger, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Berlin Royal Library... .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | J. Farmer Hall, Esq. (don.) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
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| Rev. R. Blakiston (1885-6) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Lieut.-General Halliday ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. (1886-7) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Free Public University ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C.S.M. Bompas, Esq. (1885-86) | 1 | 0 | 0 | W. G. Hall | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. (1886-87) | 2 | 0 | 0 | Rev. G. W. Herbert | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. Waldegrave Brewster | 1 | 1 | 0 | J. Hilton, Esq. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. W. Brown, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | C. Hill, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ruddle Brown | 0 | 10 | 6 | P. Holford, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Calvert | 1 | 0 | 0 | P. H. Holt, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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| J. Fenn Clarke, Esq. (1884-5-6-7) | 3 | 1 | 0 | Do. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Clothworkers' Company (don) per Sir O. Roberts | 25 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Lathbury | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J. M. Cook, Esq. | 10 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
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| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
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| Liverpool Museum | 3 | 0 | 0 | Do. (1886-7) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. MacGregor | 5 | 5 | 0 | J. Pollard, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Manchester Public Free | | | | G. Lowe Reid, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
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| Miss Murdoch | 1 | 1 | 0 | Do. (sub.) | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Walter Myers, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Miss Turnbull | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| H. D. Pearson, Esq. | 0 | 5 | 0 | Cecil White, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Pearson | 0 | 5 | 0 | J. Whitehead, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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| Rev. W. Pilter | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |

*Subscriptions and Donations received through R. S. POOLE, Esq.,
After 31st July, 1887.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|---|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|
| T. K. Abbot, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Longstaff | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Adair | 2 | 2 | 0 | Miss MacInnes | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Berlin Royal Library | 1 | 0 | 0 | A Friend, per Mrs. E. C. | | | |
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| Miss Lister | 1 | 1 | 0 | Cecil White, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | H. Wills, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

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received through Miss Barlow (Local Hon. Secretary for Bolton),

From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Miss A. E. F. Barlow ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | James Fildes, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
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| J. R. Barlow, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Charles Martin, Esq. ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
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| Bolton Chadwick Museum ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | J. R. Wood, Esq. ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| G. Borwick, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
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| Joseph Diggle, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| B. A. Dobson, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| A Friend ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | | |

Subscriptions and Donations received
through Miss Booth (Local Hon. Secretary for Macclesfield),

From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------|---|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|----|
| Miss Arbuthnot ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. C. C. Eden ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Haig Brown ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Mr. Herbert Phillips ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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(1887-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| C. T. Bradbury, Esq. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 | Miss Mary E. A. Hooper ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (ann. sub.) | | | | Mrs. Joseph Hadwen ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Abel Buckley ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Miss Bertha Mason ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss E. F. Knott ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |

Subscriptions and Donations received
through Miss Brodrick (Local Hon. Secretary for Salisbury),

From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Mrs. Cole ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Julia Wilson (1885-6) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Plucknett ... | 0 | 5 | 0 | Do. (1886-7) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| E. Rawlence, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Do. (1887-8) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. J. Tait ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Subscriptions & Donations received through Aquila Dodgson, Esq.
(Local Hon. Secretary for Ashton-under-Lyne),

From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Aquila Dodgson, Esq. | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Subscriptions and Donations
received through Bellier Gosselin, Esq. (Secretary of the Fund),

From August 1st, 1886, to July 31st, 1887.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|-----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Thomas Devas, Esq. (1885-6) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. J. Marshall, M.A. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. (1886-7) | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Mary E. Penson ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Walter Fawcett ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | Sir George Sitwell ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. A. J. Harvey ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | F. C. J. Spurrell, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Johnson ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |

Received since July 31st, 1887.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Rev. A. J. Harvey ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | Miss Mary E. Penson ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Marshall ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |

Subscriptions and Donations received through Mrs. Goodison
(Local Hon. Secretary for West Lancashire, Ambleside, &c.)

(1887-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|---------------------------|---|----|----|
| Mrs. Ainslie ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Major Johnston ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Cedric Boulton ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Melly ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bateman Brown, Esq. ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | Professor John Ruskin ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Goodison (ann. sub.).. | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Arthur Severn . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. George Holt .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Subscriptions and Donations received through
Mrs. Jesse Haworth (Local Hon. Secretary for Manchester).

(1887-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Abraham Haworth, Esq. | | | | Walter Haworth, Esq. | | | |
| (ann. sub.) | 5 | 0 | 0 | (ann. sub.) | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | Eli Andrew, Esq., J.P. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jesse Haworth, Esq. | | | | Robt. Hampson, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| (ann. sub.) | 5 | 0 | 0 | George Massey, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. T. Westmorland, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |

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James Leigh, Esq. (Local Hon. Secretary for Stockport).**

(1837-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Rev. C. G. K. Gillespie ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | Miss Kay | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Kay, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | James Leigh, Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Do. | 5 | 5 | 0 | James Hamilton Leigh, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 |

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(1837-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|---|----|----|------------------------------|---|----|----|
| W. Fisher, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | St. J. A. Matthews, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. MacGregor | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | | |

**Subscriptions and Donations received through
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(1837-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|-----------------------------|---|----|----|
| Robert Davies, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Linnaeus Greening, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Garnett, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | Wm. Owen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| David Garnett, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | William Sharp, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Subscriptions and Donations received through
T. L. Patterson, Esq. (Local Hon. Secretary for Greenock).**

(1837-8.)

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------|---|----|----|---------------------------|---|----|----|
| H. B. Law, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 | T. L. Patterson, Esq. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |

**Subscriptions and Donations received through
G. H. Pope, Esq. (Local Hon. Secretary for Bristol and Clifton),**

From August 1st, 1836, to July 31st, 1837.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|---|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|----|
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| C. Gray, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | P. D. Prankard, Esq. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| E. A. Harley, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | J. Saunders, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| E. A. Harvey, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | S. N. Tebb, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| C. O. Harvey, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | W. Tothill, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| John Harvey, Esq. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Miss Tothill | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hodgson | 0 | 5 | 0 | Sir J. D. Weston | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. Poole-King, Esq. | 1 | 1 | 0 | Mrs. Woodward | 1 | 1 | 0 |
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N.B.—Mr. Pope's subscriptions were not received in time to be included in the Balance Sheet.

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| 1886—August 1. | | 1887—July 31. | | 1887—July 31. | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|--|--|
| To Balance as per last Statement | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | By Expedition Account: | |
| 1887—July 31. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | 1887—July 31. | |
| Subscriptions and Donations, viz.: | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Mr. Naville's Expenses | |
| Per Miss Edwards * | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Count d'Hulst's " | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Mr. Petrie's " | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Mr. Cowan's " | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Cook & Son, Forwarding | |
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| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Instruments | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Engraving and Photographing | |
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| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Illustrating .. | |
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| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Illustrating .. | |
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| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Secretary's Salary | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Printing and Stationery .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Advertising .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Postage, Parcels, and Telegrams | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Copying (paid to Assistant) .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Sundries (including Travelling) .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Balance at Bank (including deposit £1,000) | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Messrs. Trubner | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Messrs. Cook & Son | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Mr. Gardner .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Mr. Gosselin .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Less due to Miss Edwards .. | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | 2,317 14 7 | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | 6 18 5 | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | 2,310 16 2 | |
| " " | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £2,821 8 0 | |

* N.B.—The amount received through Miss Edwards during the year ended 31st July, 1887, was actually £735 : 1 : 6; the sum of £204 : 8 : 6 having, by a clerical error, been deducted from the amount of Miss Edwards's receipts on account of the Fund, and placed to Mr. R. S. Poole's account. The amount received through Mr. Poole was actually £204 : 17.

16th Dec., 1887.

Examined and found correct,

PRIDEAUX, BOOKER & FRERE, Chartered Accountants,
48 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

21st Dec., 1887.

Approved,

JAMES HILTON,
R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, } Hon. Auditors

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"A book that is shut is but a block"

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